

The Kings
DECLARATION
FOR

A Pacification and Peace between his
Majestie, and the *Parliament*.

VVith his PROTESTATION to defend
the Protestant Religion, his offer of pardon to all
his loving Subjects, desiring them to lay down
Arms, for the avoiding effusion of blood.

And lastly,

His offer of choosing Counsellors on
both sides to make a peaceable agreement between
his Majesty, and all his Subjects.



L O N D O N,
Printed for R. R. Nov. 5. 1642.

DECLARATION

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

FROM THE LIBRARY

OF F. L. DAY

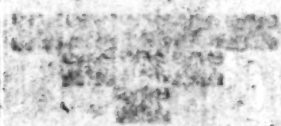
JUNE 1, 1916

A Declaration and Protest between his Majesty and the Parliament.

With his Protestation to bind the Protestant Religion, his offer of pardon to all his loving Subjects, in respect to the same.

And lastly

His offer of blooding Commissions, both before and after the death of his Majesty, and all his Subjects.



Printed for R. R. Nov. 2. 1625.

The Kings DECLARATION
For a *PACIFICATION.*

THe Kings Majestie to declare
that he is ful of Mercie as well as
Justice, desiring not the effusion of his
Subjects blood, doth by a late Procla-
mation declare, That whereas it was un-
justly suspected that he favoured the
malignant party, and those that are Po-
pishly affected, hee doth disavow and
protest against all suspitions, ever inten-
ding the maintenance of the Protestant
Religion, and the good of his Subjects,
and doth therefore most earnestly de-
sire that all matters of difference might
be reconciled betwixt him and his Par-
liament, though many rumors have bin
spread abroad, that he hath sought the
ruine and destruction thereof, and hath
for that purpose raised this present great

A 2

Army,

Army, but now since the great battaile
at *Kenton* neere *Banbury*, he doth shew
himselfe a right noble King, in desiring
his Subjects not to be mistaken in his
intent, but confidently to beleeeve that
he desires nothing more then that they
would upon good tearms lay downe
their Armes, & that thereupon he would
receiue them againe into his gracious
mercy & fauour: what can be said more
by a King unto his Subjects? who see-
king their preservation, if by any faire
meanes it may be obtained, doth desire
them to embrace the gracious offer of
Peace: what love can be greater then
for a King to intreat his Subjects, & de-
fire them to be good unto themselves,
& not to proceed in these violent cour-
ses, which must needs be the ruine and
destruction of the Kingdom. He is re-
solyed that for what is past, he will not
think

think the worse of any of them, and if
they will now return to their former ob-
edience, he will most lovingly forget
all opposition made by them, being con-
fident that they have been misled by
some factious advice to stand in an opi-
nion of defending Religion and his
Person, when by these violent protes-
tings, they goe about to destroy both.
But on the contrary, it hath pleased his
Majesty to declare, that if they stil con-
tinue to certify matters by a combina-
tion, in opposing his Majestie, and doe
contribute Plate, Money, or any other
assistance to these present wars, he will
account them open enemies against his
Person, and the state of the Kingdome.
But if they will submit unto his mercy,
and proceed no further in a war-like
manner, to take up Arms upon whatso-
ever pretences, but lay down those arms

readynaken, he will give unto all his Subjects a free pardon for all former acts, and will no more remember any former passages, even from the first beginning of this contention between the King and Parliament.

And moreover, for the preventing of great effusion of blood, & the settling of matters, whereby the Kingdom may flourish as it formerly hath done, the King led thereunto by his own royall disposition, doth desire that certaine grave and substantiall Citizens may be chosen to reconcile matters of difference between his Majesty and the Parliament, and that he will in like manner appoint sonie equall in fidelity and understanding to consult with them about the great affaires of the Kingdom; and what they shall agree upon, he will ratifie and make good by consenting to
all

all their Acts and Consultations, that for
this Civil warre, which hath bred so
great a disturbance in the Kingdome,
may proceed no further, a pacification
and peace being made on both sides, to
the generall content of the King, the
Parliament, and all his royall Subjects.

It is most certain that the requests of a King have a
commanding power, and howsoever some skilfull in
calumnious reports, seeke to cherish and increase the
unhappy disagreement betweene the King and people,
yet in the wisdom of those that are best affected, no-
thing is thought to be a more ready way to procure
the peace and happinesse of this Kingdome, then that
all grudges and jealousies may be removed, & matters
well stated and setted for the good of the Common-
wealth, whereupon wil follow a cleere understanding
between Prince and people, continued together in a
mutuall league of dearest affection, it being the wonder
of the Land, and the joy of forraign Nations, that there
should be any disagreement between our Sovereign &
his Subjects, especially a Civil war, the like whereof,
these many hundred yeeres hath not been knowne in
England. It will be therefore very fit not to seek too
far into the causes of the Kings displeasure, or of the
present disagreement of the King and Parliament,
since all humane actions, whether of the Prince or
people are subject unto such errors as cannot be cor-
rected.

...by the Divine power, Many things may befall a State for the punishment thereof, that the people being grown ripe in their sins, may on a sudden bee cut downe, and the sword of the Prince may execute the decree of divine revenge. And againe, the people misled by seditious counsell, may be drawn to oppose their King, & so in what they asseyne to execute in an equall manner, cannot be thought to be any particular condemnation, but in regard that both are subject to error, it may be without offence concluded, that it were best with a cleere understanding to look into the occasion of this Civil war, whereof some perhaps are utterly ignorant, and others upon false grounds think it fit to be maintained; And therefore to shun these errors of opinion, it will be the safest and most peaceable course to desire that there might be a Pacification and agreement between the Prince and the people, and his most loyall Parliament, which his Majesty in a late Proclamation hath most graciously offered.

For let all Subjects consider the premises of his disavowing all Papists, and protesting to maintaine the Protestant Religion; his desiring of peace betweene himselfe and his Parliament, his offer of pardon to all his loving Subjects, earnestly requesting them to lay downe their Arms; his protesting that he doth and will seek to avoid the effusion of bloud; and lastly his offer of establishing a peace by Counsellors elected on both sides; and all this will be sufficient to work a desire of reconciliation between the King and his Subjects.

FINIS.

